

and *Ulothrix*, noted as "On pine logs coming down the river" when the ship was at some Florida port.

For new stations, we may note *Gobia Baltica* (Gobi) Reinke, at Louisburg, N. S.; heretofore known in America only by a single finding at Newport, R. I. *Choreocolax Polysiphoniae*, Reinsch, from Nova Scotia, Maine being the former northern limit. *Dermocarpa prasina* (Reinsch) Born. & Flah., at Sydney, former northern limit, Maine. *Sphacelaria cirrhosa* (Roth) Ag., St. Lawrence River; with the exception of the warm-water colony at Quahaug Bay, Maine, not before reported north of Gloucester, Mass. *Dictyosiphon foeniculaceus*, forma *flaccidus*, Kjellm., from Newfoundland; a form extending from the north of Europe to Greenland, but not on record farther south on this coast. *Mesogloia divaricata* (Ag.) J. Ag., Newfoundland, not reported north of Maine. *Ulva fasciata*, Delile, Norfolk, Va., Florida being hitherto the northern limit.

The few species from Progreso, Mexico, are very tantalizing. Almost nothing is known of the algae of the Gulf coast of Mexico. Murray, in his Catalogue of the Marine Algae of the W. I. Region, after noting the rich flora of Florida, says, "The whole coast of the Gulf of Mexico has been ascertained to be barren," but here are very luxuriant specimens of *Caulerpa prolifera* (Forsk.) Lamour., *Codium tomentosum* (Huds.) Stack., *Bryothamnion Seaforthii* (Turn.) Kuetz., and *Eucheuma isiforme* (Ag.) J. Ag. Where these were found, it is more than likely that forms usually found with them elsewhere should also occur; and while we are grateful to Mr. Moe for so much, we can only wish we had been there with him.

The collection includes about seventy species, and it is now deposited in the herbarium of the Botanical Museum at Christiania, Norway. May the example find many followers.

MALDEN, MASSACHUSETTS.

## AN UNDESCRIBED VARIETY OF GOLDENROD.

C. B. GRAVES.

IN the summer of 1892 I found in one of the swamps of Waterford, Connecticut, a form of *Solidago* that was new to me. Notwithstanding that it grew in a decidedly wet situation I was lead to think, on



account of its smooth stem and its general resemblance to *Solidago rugosa*, Mill., that it was the nearly allied *S. ulmifolia*, Muhl., and so considered it up to two years ago. At that time good material of undoubted *S. ulmifolia* was collected on dry rocky ground in the north part of the county, and a careful comparison with the Waterford plant disclosed several marked points of difference. Further study of this swamp plant during the past two seasons has made evident that its closest affinity is with *S. rugosa* rather than *S. ulmifolia*.

As to whether it should be looked upon as specifically distinct from *S. rugosa* there might be an honest difference of opinion, but on account of the discovery of a few plants showing intermediate characters it seems best to regard it as a well marked variety of that species. In 1903 I found the same form in two sphagnum swamps of Voluntown, Connecticut.

Mr. Fernald who has carefully studied the early descriptions and types in *Solidago* kindly informs me that so far as he can discover this form has not before been described.

It may be characterized as follows:

*SOLIDAGO RUGOSA*, Miller, var. **sphagnophila**, n. var. Stems from horizontal rootstocks, 9 to 15 dm. tall, simple or occasionally branched above, angular-striate, very smooth, usually dark red or purple but sometimes green.

Leaves numerous, ascending, rather thin, moderately or slightly rugose, pinnately veined, above smooth except near the very rough margin, below somewhat pubescent mostly on the veins with short white hairs, sharply serrate above the proximal third or quarter; leaves of midstem the largest, 7 to 10 cm. long,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  to 2 or rarely 3 cm. broad, oblong- or elliptical-lanceolate, somewhat acuminate, gradually narrowed to the sessile base; lower stem-leaves smaller, narrowly oblanceolate, tapering into margined petioles; leaves of upper stem and branches much smaller, oval or narrowly oblong, acute; basal and radical leaves absent at flowering time and not seen.

Inflorescence very variable, from simple to compound corymbose- or racemose-paniculate, often large and open with long recurved branches; racemes secund, rather densely flowered, more or less pubescent; pedicels 1 to 3 mm. long; heads and rays small, involucre  $3\frac{1}{2}$  mm. high, its bracts in about three rows, linear-subulate to oblong-linear, acute or obtuse, firm, smooth or the outer puberulent; rays 6 to 11, disc-flowers 4 to 8; akenes greenish gray  $1\frac{1}{4}$  to  $1\frac{1}{2}$  mm. or very rarely slightly more in length, narrowly oblong-obovate, cuneate at base, angular-striate and flattened, hirsute with short ascending stiff white hairs.



CONNECTICUT: Waterford, abundant in sphagnum swamp bordering Fog Plain Brook.

Voluntown, Rhododendron Swamp, and in sphagnum meadow, edge of Great Cedar Swamp.

Not the least interesting feature of this variety is its time of flowering. It is one of our early goldenrods, following close after *S. juncea*, Ait., and *S. odora*, Ait., and antedating *S. rugosa* in the same neighborhood by at least four weeks. This past summer it began to bloom about August first, was well in flower a week or ten days later, and by the end of the month — at a time when the species was barely beginning — the variety was practically out of bloom.

Its preference for wet soil is also noteworthy. Thus far it has been found only in rather open sphagnum swamps and wet boggy meadows. Such of its relatives as are associated with it in these situations, *S. neglecta*, T. & G., *S. serotina*, Ait., and *S. Elliottii*, T. & G., frequently spread up on to the higher and comparatively dry margins of the swamp, but the variety under discussion seems not to occur off the sphagnum.

It is readily distinguished from the species by its perfectly smooth, more striate and usually darker stem, and its relatively smooth leaves. Its early flowering season and its habitat also constitute significant points of distinction. *S. ulmifolia*, Muhl., which at times rather closely resembles this variety is a plant of dry wooded or rocky situations, and comes into flower several weeks later. It also differs in its broader, more ovate, and more pubescent leaves, its usually more slender and open inflorescence, and its akenes which are longer ( $1\frac{1}{2}$ – $2\frac{1}{2}$  mm.) less distinctly cuneate at base and much less pubescent than in any observed form of *S. rugosa*.

NEW LONDON, CONNECTICUT.

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NOTE ON HYDROPHYLLUM CANADENSE. — Two references escaped my notice when I was writing my recent paper (Preliminary Lists of New England Plants, — XVII. RHODORA, VI, July, 1904, 151–161). In the Botany of Vermont by William Oakes, published in Thompson's History of Vermont in 1842, *Hydrophyllum canadense* is credited to the State, on page 192, in the following words: "At the base of Mansfield mountain, and frequent in the south west of Vermont. Robbins. June." This species should be marked with a line in my list under Vermont.